LONDON, AUGUST 8, 1850. What a huge, spirit-stirring—both to raise and And yet, who that has once mastered some of its mysteries, and acquainted himself with some of its many and varying phases, does not feel bound to give it a portion of his praise and attachment, and his unqualified astonishment and wonder? Dearly as we love the fair fields, the green hedgerows, and the calm sequestered lanes and nooks of England, we sometimes question ourselves whether we do not love this giant London still better. It is impossible to live long immersed in its never-ceasing turmoil and bustle, without becoming a citizen of the world-without feeling that the poet's assertion is correct, and that "the proper study of mankind is man." There is not a feeling in the human breast, there is not a faculty in the human mind, that one or other of its ever-changing scenes is not calculated, sooner or later, to arouse. London affords food for every taste, employment for every mind. Much does it contain, it is true, that man has trod, has it not left evil in its track as well as good; and if in this great emporium vice and degradation do abound, we are willing to believe that virtue and elevation of mind and heart much more abound. Were we to judge, from the feverish and turbulent surface of London society, of the deep current that runs below, who erroneous would be our conclusions. How many faces wear the stern, hard look of worldly care, which may be moved in a moment to the smile of sympathy and consolation! How many hands grasp with miserly tenacity the very farthings of a mercantile speculation or a trading profit, that open freely to the demands of suffering and sorrow! There is no place where charity more lastingly prevails than in London. It is too generally believed that a long intercourse with the world blunts the better feelings of the heart, and in some instances it may be so; but they are, we trust, the exceptions to an almost general rule, that a long life in London leads to a directly opposite result If, while passing through its many scenes, and contemplating its various phases, we become more aware of man's deception and depravity, we also, at the same time, acquire a more intimate knowledge of his sufferings and necessities; and it is impossible to avoid feeling, as we are swept along the busy current, elbowed and jostled on every side, that we form one of a universal brotherhood, and gradually become alive to the common and general claims of our species upon our forbearance, kindness, and sympathy. The man who can look on the crowded streets of London with apathy and indifference deserves our pity rather than our envy. And in these "piping times of peace," when a visit from the Continent is so easily paid to this great metropolis, it is truly delightful to encounter, in the Strand or Cheapside, groups of Frenchmen, with their wives and daughters, gazing on the objects they knew before only from books or travellers' details; interchanging civilities with English men at home; asking, in language almost unintell gible to the passer-by, the road to a point of attraction; every where received courteously and kindly; regarded as friends and neighbors by all; affording a convincing proof that the times are past, we trust for ever, when Englishmen and Frenchmen considered each other as natural enemies, whose only business with each other was to cut each other's throats. A walk from the India House to Charing Cross will bring us into contact with men of every nation, and race, and religion ; with Jews, and Turks, and Mahometans; with the worshippers of Brahma, Bhuda, and Confucius; with the busy merchant, the industrious mechanic, and the importunate mendicant; with the titled noble, the eminent statesman, the representative of Nepaul or Turkey; the man of business th searcher after pleasure, and the votary of fashion.

The debate in the House of Commons upon Baron Rothschild's admission to his seat in the House of Commons has terminated in the adoption of the two resolutions proposed by the Attorney General: the first, that the Baron was not entitled to his seat until he had taken the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law the second, pledging the House, at the earliest opportunity in the next session, to take into consideration the form of the oath of abjuration, with a view to relieve her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion. This may be done by from that oath the words "on the true faith of a Christian ;" although we agree with the Times that the "substance of the oath of abjuration is purely political, and is binding on the conscience of the English Jew, but that the form of ad- an universal reprobation, that several members of the Assem in the case of Baron Rothschild, been done away with, by ad- not be considered, however, previous to the adjournment the mode and with the Jewish ceremonies. "Parliament," relieved." We believe Lord John Russell has acted bly may be said to have completed the business of the session strictly conscientiously, aithough, we think, erroneously. It with the exception of the final vote on the budget. is said, however, that scruples as to the propriety of a liberal Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the laws which to the admission of Jews into Parliament. We reverence George III. to the exact words of his coronation oath preented the emancipation of the Catholics during his reign. We suppose that a recommendation to remove this Jewish disability will form part of her Majesty's speech at the opening of the next session of Parliament. In this case, we cannot imagine that the House of Lords will continue so ungracious as to oppose a measure sanctioned by the other two branches The select committee of the House of Commons appointe

to inquire into official salaries has published its report, recom mending very considerable reductions in many departments, particularly the judicial and diplomatic. It advocates extensive reforms in the office of the accountant general, and in those of the masters of chancery. The office of master of the mint is recommended to be abolished, and the salary of the chief secretary for Ireland reduced from £5,500 to £3,000 per annum. The committee had not time to examine into consular establishments, an investigation of which is recommended to the next session of Parliament.

The acquiescence of the House of Peers in the amendment of the Commons upon the Irish Parliamentary Voters' Bill is one of the most satisfactory events of the session. The rate of occupation which entitles to a vote for members of Parliament is fixed at £10; which, although it will entitle only one Irishman out of ten to a vote, is a great improvement upon the old ratio of about one-fifth of one per cent. The number of electors in Ireland will now be about 228,000. The proportion of electors in England is about twenty-eight per cent. of the adult male population ; in Wales thirty-two (under the new law) ten per cent.

The Exhibition of Manufactures, &c. in London, in 1861, is progressing most favorably in all its arrangements, and bids fair to be a most successful and satisfactory experiment. The building in dressed a Circular to the various central Commissions apbe received; and many of the agents appointed in London the favorites and minions of the Court. It is now known and the out-ports, have agreed to attend to the landing and that a high employment in the Spanish colonies is a sort forwarding of goods, &c., at a great reduction from the usual of bill, payable at eight, in favor of the lucky individual goods, &c., at a great reduction from the usual of bill, payable at sight, in favor of the lucky individual All the Paris papers have articles upon the new Cabinet at some cases, to attend to all the necessary The Government of Grance has accepted and agreed to Washington. The National sneers at it as "aristocratic."

actual expenses. The Commissioners will furnish counters upon which the goods are to be displayed, but all extra expense of cases, glass shades, &c., to protect the goods, must be furnished at the expense of the exhibitor.

The project for removing portions of the Lon-don Exhibition to the United States, for exhibition there in 1852, is gaining great favor here among the manufacturers and people at large, and also on the Continent-in France, Belgium, Prussis, Saxony, &c .- and plans are rapidly maturing which will give the certainty of success to this second step in the great march of peace and progress. We are extremely anxious to hear of your movements, as time is rapidly hastening on. Be assur-ed we shall all be ready here in due time, not only to receive your goods and produce of all kinds, but also their manufacturers and producers, and to extend to them all the ready hos-pitality and the hearty welcome which one nation can manifest towards another, bound to it by so many powerful ties, and acting with it for the promotion of all the best interests of mankind. We do not think that the number of that important class of persons, who are employed in this country as commercial travellers is generally known. There are not fewer than 30,000 of these persons, who are constantly travelling through the land with their pattern books and samples, receiving orders from the provincial trades-people for the different articles produced, either by importation or manufacture, is evil and degrading; but wherever the foot of by their respective employers. These men are generally well educated, of gentlemanly manners, good morals, habits of correct thinking, and enlightened and liberal principles. What a great deal of knowledge must this army of travellers disseminate; what a vast power they are capable of exerting in changing the grosser habits of a community, in awakening taste and pointing out elevating objects! These men, whils their main desire is of course the promoting their employers' interests, must, through the bland manners and cultivated intellects which it is necessary to the success of their avocation they should possess, have a great, although perhaps unappreciable, influence upon society.

The accounts relating to the trade and navigation for the month, and six months, ending the 5th ultimo, show the most extraordinary and gratifying results-not only of an increased demand for our manufactures and produce, but likewise of an increased consumption of foreign and other produce-sure evidence of the welfare and prosperity of the people. This statement is, briefly, as follows : Exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for-

au and trian product	o cerror service	Wanner on see
June, 1848		£3,829,180
June, 1849		
June, 1850		5,750,566
		u ta i
For the first six	months	of 1848£22,733,826
Do	do	of 1849 26,515,439
Do	do	of 185031,778,504

Money continues abundant, though the demand is good The best bills are still discounted at two to two and a quarter per cent., and loans made on Exchequer bills at one and a quarter per cent. and on stock at one and a half. The Bank circulation is increasing; it is now £22,126,039, which is £1,533,676 more than it was last year. The bullion in the Bank is now £17,501,647. The public funds have scarcely moved during the week.

The state of the weather, which is not favorable, and the uncertainty of the harvest, continue to excite great interest, without causing any decided advance in prices in the corn market. The tendency, however, is upwards; wheat is cerainly something dearer, but all other grain without change. The yield of the coming wheat crop is said not to promise well, but as the breadth of land under wheat is very large, no considerable deficiency is expected. The Economist says Had we not the whole world to look to for a supply, the prospect of our own harvest, and those of the contin our immediate neighborhood, is of such a description that prices would undoubtedly rise very considerably. Free trade now prevents that, and also the blight to our great present manufacturing and general prosperity, which a sudden and large rise in the price of food would inevitably

The Theatrical world is without particular interest. Mrs FANNY KEMBLE is giving readings of Shakspeare at the St. James' Theatre, which are well attended. JENNY LIND and her operatic associates will sail for the United States in the America on the 17th instant. Very little is doing in the new book line, and that little has no noticeable degree of no-

The Continent affords very little news-France yields scarcely an item of intelligence. Our English journals are full of conjectures as to the pro bable future. One day we have a prophecy of a coup d'etat, to be accomplished as soon as the Assembly has separated. The next day we are told that the President is about to dismiss Gen. CHANGARNIER, and change his Ministers. A third rumor is that MM. de Broglie, Thiers, and Changarnier have had a conference with the President, and represented that the President and the Assembly ought to make reciprocal concessions; that they would engage the representatives to grant a prolongation of powers, but that they would side with the Assembly if any attemp was made against it. The new electoral law has excited such juration is not binding upon his conscience," and has now, bly have already submitted a proposition to repeal it. It wil mitting him to be sworn on the Old Testament, according to Out of the fifteen millions of electors who existed in France last year, not more than four or five millions now remainsays the Times, "has also repeatedly declared that the most unorthodox act in a republic, to disfranchise two-thirds words on the true faith of a Christian, are parts of that of its citizens by an enactment of representatives who had form of abjuration from which the Jews have been been elected by universal suffrage! The Legislative Assem-

interpretation of the oath of abjuration existed in the mind of the Assembly has passed during the present session, there is HER MAJESTY, and that nothing short of a removal of the no room to tax the members with having been indolent, since impeding words of the oath will induce the Queen to consent between the 28th of May, 1849, and the end of July, 1850, they have passed no less than three hundred and seventee sincere religious scruples, whether they be entertained by bills and other propositions. A great number of these meas monarch or mendicant; and we know that the regard of ures are, it is true, of a merely private or local character; but many of them have so deeply affected the interests of the public that in any other country they would be considered equivalent to a revolution. It is only necessary to mention the laws relative to the Press, the suppression of the clubs and public meetings, the law of public instruction, the transportation bill, that respecting schoolmasters of communes, the electoral reform bill, and the newspaper stamp bill. Almost any one of these measures would have been work for a session in England, and more than enough for a session with you. The progressive increase of population in France, when compared with that of the other States of Europe, presents a curious

anomaly:		
1789.	1816.	1845.
France had in 30,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000
Russia33,000,000	56,000,000	70,000,000
Austria28,000,000	29,000,000	39,000,000
England 14,000,000	19,000,000	29,000,000
Prussia 6,500,000	10,000,000	16,000,000
How is this statement to be	reconciled ?	The figures are
those of M. RAUDOUT, a memb	er of the Legis	lative Assembly.
This gentleman has written	a very curious	, but one-sided
book upon the " Decline of F.	rance," a good	deal upon a par
with Ledru Rollin's book on	the " Declin	e of England,"

both in spirit of conception and power of execution. The reactionist, in Spars appear to be following the cou pursued by the Government of France, with respect to her political institutions, particularly as regards the press. Indeed there seems at present to be a sort of universal crusade against the press upon the Continent, in which France, Prussis, Austria per cent. ; in Scotland twenty-five per cent. ; and in Ireland and Spain are playing leading parts; and, strange to say, the two former countries have been more stringent in their regulations than either of the latter. It appears that the general discontent of the inhabitants of Cuba, kept down so long by the rule of its pro-consuls, has at length been expressed in a decument lately communicated to the Spanish Government. Hyde Park is commenced. The Commissioners have ad- This manifesto is signed by a great number of the most influential and wealthy persons of the island. Nothing, however, because a Circular to the various central Commissions appointed in foreign countries to promote the exhibition. This has yet transpired as to the nature of the complaints or wrongs which form the subject of the document. It is nevertheless thought probable, that one of the principal subjects of commission of foreign productions to the exhibition. admission of foreign productions to the exhibition. The thought produce, that one of the principal story and liberal plaint is the impolitic and unjust custom of making the Commissioners have made most satisfactory and liberal plaint is the impolitic and unjust custom of making the listand serve as a sort of reserved fund, from which to enrich

France, and agreed to by England.

PRUSSIA, notwithstanding the threatening attitude of Aus-TRIA, has assumed a position which force alone will compe her to abandon. She will renounce her constitutional policy upon no other argument than compulsion. We are by no means sure that we understand the question between Denmark and the Duchies, but we are afraid that the solution will be a war in which Austris, France, and Russia will be parties against Prussia.

The King of DENMARK is a liberal minded man, and reigns through the operation of a constitutional Government. He would therefore, could he act from his own impulses, probably give those free institutions to the duchies which would reconcile the people to the Danish Government, and to the proposed change in the old law of succession. But, unfortu-nately, the Ally which has backed Denmark in this quarrel, and whose threats have hitherto kept even Prussia in a state of acquiescence—this ally will admit of no liberal concessions,

and will not hear of a constitutional Government for Holstein. The Protocol of the conference held in London on the 22d instant, on the affairs of Denmark and the Duchier, was signed by the representatives of Austria, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, and Norway. It speaks about "the balance of power in Europe," and says that the integrity of the Danish Kingdom is necessary to preserve that balance, and declares that such integrity must be maintained. It then scknowledges the wisdom of the views which actuate the King of Denmark in relation to the Duchy of Holstein. It hopes that the treaty already signed by Denmark and Prussia, the latter in its own name, and in that of the Germanic Confederation, will result in the restoration of peace. The parties to this protocol express their lesire to facilitate, so far as they can, the objects to which they have alluded, and reserve to themselves the power "to enter upon a future agreement in order to give an addditional pledge of stability to these arrangements, by an act of Euro-

Paussta has withdrawn from the conference at Frankfort It is thought probable that the nine German Governments which side with Austria will proceed at once to the formation of some kind of central executive power at Frankfort, even should Prussia and her affiliated German States refuse to

The news from Paris is that "the Austrian Governmen has sent a note to Count Thun, demanding that a commis sioner of the Confederation should be sent to Holstein to impose a truce upon the belligerent parties; and that this comnissioner should be supported by an army of the Confedera tion, composed of Austrians, Bavarians, Wurtembergers, and Hanoverians. The Prussians are excluded from this list. Austria wants to prevent another battle; for, if the duchies are beaten, the revolution will receive a tremendous impulse throughout Germany; and if the Danes are beaten, Russia

The sympathy for the duchies displayed throughout Gernany is remarkably great. Contributions are daily flowing into the treasury at Kiel. Volunteers are coming in from all parts of Germany, with offers of service in case the Danes hould invade Holstein. M. Von GAGERN, the leader of the Gotha party, and eloquent advocate of German unity, has gone to Kiel for the purpose of assisting the Council with his dvice. The population of Vienna have ventured to express their sympathy with the Holsteiners.

Nothing new in Parliament last night, nor from any part of the Continent except what we have stated.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, AUGUST 8, 1850.

The National Assembly, so far as legislation concerned, may be said to have adjourned yesterday. It has been voting, without serious discussion, under high pressure, the bills which seemed most urgent, during the past week. Yesterday fifteen public bills, to say nothing of those of a pri-vate and local character, were passed. It is merely for form sake that an unimportant order of the day is fixed for to-day, to-morrow, and the next day The members are already dispersing. On the 11th there will hardly be a quorum in the capital. One of their last acts regulates the press in the French colonies, giving to the Governor the power of suspension over the journals in certain cases, to be judged of by himself. It is hardly worth while to notice this as another violation of the constitutional rights of French citizens. A member of the Mounain closed the session by the offer of a resolution requiring the Minister of the Interior to have prepared during vacation statistical tables showing the result in all the departments of the lately passed elecrity summarily adjourned the consideration of this proposition till the meeting of the Assembly in No-

The project of forming a camp of twelve thousand men at Versailles has been abandoned, after considerable progress had been made in the construction of the works. The Constitutionnel (which is the semi-official journal) says that the camp has been given up because the necessities of the budget would not allow the President to treat the troops with the liberality exercised upon simiar occasions by Louis Philippe. Other journals, however, attribute it to the opposition manifested in the Assembly, especially by Gen. OUDINOT, and even in the Cabinet itself. In deed, much goesip, which I have not thought it worth while to report to you, has circulated during the last fortnight touching the camp at Versailles : among other, that it was, forsooth to be the rendezvous at which the President was to collect and form his Pretorian guard for the execution of his coup d'etat against the Republic.

The President is certainly paying his court with especia ervor at the present moment to the army. Yesterday he passed in review of two very splendid newly-formed corps, the Republican Guard and Gendarmerie Mobile, and after the review entertained at a grand dinner at the Elysée all the officors and sub-officers. These corps compose as fine a body of troops as I have seen. They are picked men, tall and proper, all old soldiers, and most of them members of the old Municipal Guard of Louis Philippe, so odious to the people during the last months preceding the revolution of 1848. uspicion even of moderate republicanism is abundant motive or exclusion from the corps. The Constitutionnel adds, that the President, while abandoning the camp at Versailles, still romises himself the pleasure of extending to the officers and ub-officers of all the regiments the same marks of his sympathy which he intended for them had they been collected in camp, as at first proposed. He will avail himself, for this purpose, of the reviews to be held this summer and early in

The President commences on Monday next a series of grand official tours through France. The first will last two weeks, during which he proposes to visit, with a retinue of fifty followers, the principal cities of the Eastern and Central Departments-Lyons, Chalons, Macon, Besancon, Mulouse, Strasbourg, Nancy, Lunéville, Metz.

A second excursion will enable him to touch the pulse the southern populations; and a third of the western. In the course of the last he will, it is announced, pass in review at Cherbourg the whole Mediterranean fleet, which has been ordered for this purpose to pass the Straits of Gibraltar and rendezvous there. The impropriety, however, of displacing at the present moment this fleet, and the cost of the operation, make it doubtful whether the contemplated review of the fleet with take place at Cherbourg.

Some forty or fifty American citizens met at the Legation in Paris upon short notice, inserted in Galignani's morning paper of the 2d instant, to pass resolutions of respect to the nemory of Gen. TAYLOR. The Secretary of Legation, Mr. SANFORD, was requested to take the chair. He did so, with few remarks excusing the absence of Mr. RIVES, on account of indisposition and absence from the city. A committee was appointed, which in a few moments reported a long series of lations. After some discussion and amendment, they were adopted by the meeting and ordered to be printed

A royal decree of the 29th ultimo orders the orthwith of four additional battalions, of a thousand men each o reinforce the Spanish forces already in Cuba.

arrangements without any charge whatever, beyond their the ratification of the Convention with England, as settled by | This was to have been expected. May Heaven protect us from a democracy of its temper! The Constitutionnel

> "This Ministry is formed of eminent members of the Whig This Ministry is formed of eminent members of the Whigparty. Mr. Daniel Webster is one of the most considerable and justly influential men in the United States. The
> Cabinet has been well received in the country, and will be
> regarded with sympathy in Europe. Its diplomacy will be
> directed by pacific views. The Democrats will, of course, oppose it; but it will succeed, nevertheless, in prosperously conducting the Government. The first act of its Administration will be the settlement of the slavery question, the discussion of which continues in the Senate with much vivacity."

Touching the balloon ascension of MM. BIXIO and BAR-RAL, of which I lately gave an account, these gentler would perhaps like it to be known that M. MATHIEU, corecting the calculations by which the heights were determined. covered an error of 12 metres. This, added to the greatest elevation at first stated, gives 7,016 metres, exactly the height attained by Gur Lussac in his remarkable ascension many years ago. M. BRAVAIS contends that, taking acount of the diurnal variations of the barometer, 33 metres should be still added to the above result, establishing as the greatest height attained by the aronauts 7,049 metres,

The Prince of Canino, cousin of the President of the French tepublic, and Ex-Vice President of the Roman Constituent embly, has been permitted to visit Paris. Instead of proeding to Tuscany from Marseilles he came here, and has en noted in the box of the Vice President at the Assembly. It is said he means to reside here, and even to make his deb beside his younger brothers, Pierre, Lucien, and Antoine, in

Another interesting Italian refugee, Cernuschi, chief of the barricades, and commander of the civic guard of the late Roman Republic, has at last (thanks to the French authorities at Civita Vecchia,) escaped from the power of his enemies. He arrived at Toulon in the French war steamer Narval on the 3d instant.

Several of the Paris journals have of late indulged in comment, more or less charitable, repecting M. LAMARTINE and his new possessions in the East. One particularly attracted my notice. It charged him with having determined the youthful Sultan to make the concession by declarations of his dis-gust with public life, his dissatisfaction with the position which had been made for him in France, and his desire to spend the rest of his days peaceably and retired, under the protection of his Mussulman Majesty; that, having thus pleased the Sultan with the hope of seeing retired beneath his wing one of the chief modern celebrities of Western Europe, and having obtained from his vanity or benevolence the coveted grant, he had announced that it was not his intention to expatriate himself personally, but he would colonize upon the territory eded to him twenty French families. I am by no means an admirer of the late political career of M. Lamartine, and should regret extremely to see him again at the head of affairs in France; but I have ever attributed his mistakes and incapacity as a statesman to those idiosyncrasies of mind which conitute him a great poet, and to certain weaknesses of character. which, while they often made him ridiculous, never produced grave and censurable consequences till his connexion with pubilc affairs caused them to influence a larger sphere, and told upon other than his individual interests. I looked, therefore in the one or two journals which still kindly concern themselves (as does not the public generally) with the whereabout and whatabout of Lamartine, and never fail to say a word in his defence when justly or unjustly censured, for a denial of the derogatory charge just alluded to. The defence has not been wanting. It declares that Lamartine has never proposed to denationalize himself; that the Sultan's grant was "the spontaneous impulse of his sympathies;" that "his generosity was without condition;" that Lamertine's gratitude but not his 'future" is engaged to the Sultan ; that while "his fortune may be in the East, his honor and his illustrative are always n France." The following letter just received from a French visiter of M. Lamartine's new possessions, gives intelligence respecting them and him which will not be without interest

to many of your readers: "PLAIN OF BURGHAS, (OWA,) JULY 16. "I have just returned from a complete excursion over the colony of M. de Lamartine. It is from twenty eight to thirty lesgues in circumference, including the mountains which bound it, and which are beautiful and fertile as the plains. It is in very truth the Limagnia of Asia. Fortune is in forty or fifty forms. It possesses every thing one can desire, without exception. There are already upon it seven tached to it. But M. de Lamartine is going to build him a dwelling elsewhere, upon an advanced promontory, where formerly stood a temple, three leagues from Ephesus. There he will have a more invigorating air, a superb view, pure water, and perpetual breezes from the sea. Really the Sultan has given to him more than the whole Duchy of Lucca, and of incomparable fertility. It is the ashes of the lava of Vesuvius. The air is good. There is abundance of running water, and nothing will be easier than to make perfectly toral law, with a view of founding upon those tables a proposition for the repeal of that law. The majority summarily adjourned the consideration of this of cattle. There are already thirty-five thousand wandering over the territory without an owner. The Sultan has been dmirably gracious in his reception of the illustrious traveller. He kept him eight hours, first in a solitary kiosk in the depth of a forest, and afterwards at an examination of a military

chool had in his presence." The above letter appears to me to bear marks of having been written by one of the subordinate attendants of M. La-

The Journal de Constantinople of the 9th of December last thus alludes to this subject :

"The Ottoman Government has just made a grant of lands o M. de Lamartine, who desires to establish him Ottoman empire. The concession has been gratuitous. The territory has an extent of more than 3,500 hectares, (8,648 acres,) and is situated a few leagues from Smyrna. It possesses all necessary buildings, and the lands are already thoroughly worked. The deed of conveyance was executed the 3d of this month, by the Grand Vizier of the one part, and M. Rolland, ex-representative of the people in the Constituent

Another paper which I have before me thus describes the ew possessions of Lamartine :

"They are situated three short leagues from Smyrna, and contain five villages, whose inhabitants live upon the perty, paying to the lord a small ground rent. The is of admirable fertility, entirely planted with of admirable fertility, entirely planted with orange and olive trees, and adapted to every species of culture. The chateau, which is much more comfortable than most Turkish habitawhich is situated in the midst of the little kingdom, and com-mands a lake of half a league in diameter, well stocked with

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

THIS Institution, in which is given a thorough training in the liberal arts, as well as in natural, mental, and moral science, will open its session for 1830 - 51 on the first day of September next. The public are doubtless aware that provision is also made for the regular instruction in the abovenamed three departments of science, of such as (for want of time, money, or inclination) cannot pursue to consummation the whole liberal and literary course of training. We wish it also to be noted that, as a part of the mathematical drilling, instruction is given in the science of Fortification and Gunnery, and (should a sufficient number choose to organize and uniform) in the Manual Exercise and Tactics. Major Hill, the Professor of Mathematics, within whose department this falls, acquired his science at West Point, and his practical drilling at Monterey, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Chapultepec, &c., having been engaged in every general battle of the Mexican war, except Buena Vista and Churubusco.

Expenses.—Tuition, per annum, \$30; room rent, \$4; de-

war, except Buena Vista and Churubusco.

EXPENSES.—Tuition, per annum, \$30; room rent, \$4; deposite, \$5; matriculation fee, \$2; boarding, always in private houses, from \$7 to \$9, and washing \$1 per month; tuel and lights from \$5 to \$12 per annum. Students provide their own beds and room furniture—usually attainable on the ground at moderate cost. Indigent young men, to the number of thirty, of good moral character and talents, can have their tuition

Gold and silver medals, to the amount of \$90, agreeably to yote of the Trustees and the will of Mr. John Robinson, will hereafter be delivered, on commencement day, to three or four of the best scholars—the average gradings of the junior and nenior years to constitute the basis of this award. The successful empetitors may have the amount in any shape of premium

sompetitors may have the amount in any shape of premium that may suit their taste.

Scholarships.—A permanent scholarship, which entitles the owner to the tuition of one scholar, at a time, forever, may be purchased for \$300. A family scholarship, which entitles all the sons of one family to tuition for the whole four years' course, for \$80, if paid before the first of September next; if after that time, £190. fier that time, \$120.

For more detailed information apply to any member of the Faculty.

GEO. JUNKIN, President.

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, JULY, 16, 1850 UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Medical Department, Eighty-fifth Session, 1850-51.

THE lectures will commence on Monday, October the 7th, and terminate about the end of March ensuing. For further information see the July number of the Medical Journal.

W. E. HORNER, M.D., july 20—tawfmaug2toet15

Dean Med, Fac. Phila.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer America has arrived at Halifax, with week's later advices from Europe. A decline has taken place at Liverpool in the ower and middling qualities of cotton.

The British Parliament has been prorogued.

The National Assembly of France has adjourn ed, and the attention of the French people is now principally engrossed by the progress of the Presilent through the provinces, in which, with some few exceptions, he appears to have been favorably received.

Some further skirmishes have taken place between the Danes and Holsteiners, in which the latter appear to have come off victorious. There are rumors of an approaching settlement of the quarrel, under the auspices of Russia, England, and

FINANCES OF CALIFORNIA.

The Pacific News furnishes the following review

of the financial condition of California: For the purpose of informing our friends upon the Atlantic side, as well as to check any undue disposition to speculate in our stocks, and depreciate them below their actual value, we are happy to have it in our power to lay before our readers the following exhibit of the debt and resources of the State, from data obtained from official sources:

fifty thousand.

Property subject to \(\frac{1}{2}\) of 1 per cent. tax, estimated at \(\frac{2}{2}\) 200,000,000.

25,000 foreign miners, subject to taxation of \(\frac{2}{2}\)00 per month, lowest estimate say. spenditures of the State Government u present expensive organization, estimated at ... Up to the present time, allowing the fiscal year to begin and end with the meeting of the Legislature, the entire expenses of the State, including the past session of the Legislature, State printing, &c., has not exceeded.....

RECAPITULATION. From poll tax.... From half of 1 per cent. tax on \$200,000,000 1,000,000 25,000 Expenditures of the State from its organization to the 31st day of December, 1850, inclusive, of every kind, total Leaving a balance in the State treasury at the

meeting of the next Legislature of \$825,000 From a pretty extensive acquaintance all over the State, From a pretty extensive sequaintance all over the State, and no little personal observation, we do not hesitate to affirm, as our own deliberate conviction, that the foregoing statement is a candid and reliable exposition of our financial condition. To prove this we will go very briefly into detail: 1st. Almost the entire American population (to say nothing of the numbers of native Californians) is subject to the poll tax.

2d. It is the opinion of the best judges that there is \$150,000 000 which is a region in this girt alone. 3d. There 000,000 subject to taxation in this city alone. 3d. There are beyond all question over 30,000 foreigners now in the mines. 4. The amount of auction sales in this city alone is almost incredibly great. But to make the matter still clearer : Deduct fifty per cent. from the poll tax, say 25,000

Total revenue.....\$1,448,750

Showing conclusively that there will be in the State treasury, beyond a peradventure, on the 1st day of January, 1851, a balance of over half a million of dollars. And the significant fact should be borne in mind that the above calculation does not embrace over \$1,000,000 collected in our ports by the military officers of the General Government, of import duties, which, upon every principle of justice and equity, rightfully belong to the people of California, and which we have an abiding confidence Congress will in due time award to us. In view of the financial resources of this State, indicated by these facts, we feel authorized in saying to the world that, come weal come woe, every dollar of her indebtedness to the last farthing of principal and interest will be promptly redeemed, and that there is no such word in her vocabulary REPUBLATION.

"PROGRESSIVENESS."

DEMOCRACY, AND SOMETHING MORE.-The folowing resolutions were adopted at a Democratic meeting in the Eighth Ward of the city of New York

Resolved. That we, the Democracy of the Eighth Ward. respond to the measures recommended by the Congress of Workingmen, and commend the consideration of labor reform to all true Democrats. Let us abolish wages slavery before we meddle with chattel slavery. Give us freedom of the public lands, land limitation, inviolable homes, prohibition of Government debts, repeal of laws for the collection of debt, direct taxation, freedom of trade, disbandment of the standing army and navy; the various plans of co-operation and associa-tion for the organization of labor; the best system of city education, the expense to be paid by a tax to be raised in the Ward, and not to go out of it—and the people will be

satisfied.

Resolved, That the industrials of our city are urged to proceed in their noble efforts for the elevation of labor; and that we hereby tender to them our warmest sympathy, agreeing at the same time not to patronize any establishment which withholds from the journeymen the fair compensation their associations demand; and, in short, we are of, for, and with the ndustrial reformers in their every effort to benefit labor.

Resolved, That we hear with pleasure that the Sachems Tammany intend to offer that hall for the public meetings of the protective and beneficial industrial associations.

Give the Democracy of the Eighth this little bit of their wn way, "and the PEOPLE will be satisfied." We modestly uggest a doubt on that subject .- New York Com. Adv.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

We are glad to learn that Governor HUBBARD, of Maine, and Governor Collier, of Alabama, have appointed committees for their respective States to confer with the CENTRAL AUTHORITY in this city with reference to the Exhibition at London, in May, 1851.

In a circular to the members of the committee for the State of Maine, the Governor concludes with the following expression : "In the promotion of this magnificent undertaking, and while I am aware that the labors of the committee mus be gratuitous, I cannot but hope that the industry, enterprise, and natural resources of Maine, will be fully represented at the show of the industrial skill of all nations.'

In connexion with the exhibition, referring to the appointment by Gov. Collier of the committees for Alabama, the Tuscaloosa Observer remarks as follows: "We hope Alabama will be represented by her various specimens of marbles and minerals—her large ears of corn—her large bolls of cotton and prolific stalks-her specimens of native and improved wool-her cotton fabrics-her beautiful flowers, so put up as to preserve their freshness, &cc."

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS .- The next session of this National Institution, which was to have been held in Cincinnati, in September, is hereby postponed to the 2d, 3d, and 4th days of October next.

The reasons assigned for this change are, that the apprenensions in relation to cholera and similar diseases may continue to exist until after the time heretofore appointed for the meeting of these institutions.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, Bostos, August 22, 1850.

FROM HATTI.-Capt. Parker, of the schooner Navarro crived at New York on Sunday from Jeremie, states that the Emperor Faustin 1st was getting up an expedition against St. Domingo, by sea and land. It was said the naval force would consist of two large square-rigged vessels and a pro-

AN Our SCREE.—The queerest object in nature is a Spanish beggar, for these beggars beg on horseback; and it is an odd thing to see a man riding up to a poor foot passenger and asking alms. A gentleman in Valparaiso, being accosted by one of these mounted beggars, replied, "why, sir, you come to beg of me, who have to go on foot, while you ride on horseback?" "Very true, sir," raid the beggar, "and I have the more need to beg, as I have to support my horse as well as myself."

THE DANISH AND HOLSTEIN WAR.

By the arrival at Boston of the steamer Europa. from Liverpool the 10th instant, we learn that there have been no movements of the Danish and Holstein armies since our previous advices, but the belligerents had been strengthening their forces preparatory to an immediate renewal of hostilities. The Ambassadors of the principal European Powers in London, in the mean time, have held conferences with a view of agreeing on the terms on which they will unanimously recommend to the belligerent par-ties a termination of the war. On the 2d instant the following protocol was agreed to and signed. The Prussian Minister was not present at the conference, and did not sign the protocol, nor did the Austrian Chargé d'Affairés sign it, but it remains open for the adoption or rejection of those Govern-

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the President of the French Republic, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the King of Prussia, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, considering that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, connected with the general interests of the balance of Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace, have resolved, on the request of His Majesty the King o Denmark, to establish (constater) the perfect harmony which subsists between their Cabinets as to the maintenance of this principle, and have authorized their Plenipotentiaries in conference assembled to put forth in their name the following declaration :

Sec. 1. The unanimous desire of the aforesaid Powers is that the state of the possessions at present united dominion of His Danish Majesty be maintain

Sec. 2. In consequence, they acknowledge the wisdom of the views which determine His Majesty the King of Denmark to regulate eventually the order of the succession in his Royal house, so as to facilitate the arrangements by which the aforesaid object may be attained without impairing the relations of the Duchy of Holstein with the Germanic Confederation

Sec. 3. They rejoice that the negotiations opened at Berlin, ander the mediation of Great Britain, have already led to the signature of a treaty between Denmark and Prussia, in he own name, and in the name of the Germanic Confederation—a treaty which it is their firm hope will have for its results

a treaty which it is their firm hope will have for its results the restoration of peace.

Sec. 4. Wishing on their side to manifest from this time their desire to facilitate, as far as in them lies, the conclusion of the arrangements mentioned in Art. II. of the present protocol, the above mentioned Powers reserve to themselves to enter upon a future agreement, in order to give an additional pledge of stability to these arrangements by an act of European recognition. It is agreed that this deliberation will take place in London, and that the said Powers shall farnish their representatives with the full powers necessary for this nurses.

Bauxage.

BRUNNOW, J. E. REHAUSEN. REVENTION, E. BROUYN DE LAUYS, PALMERSTON.

It is anticipated that this declaration of opinion will lead to a termination of the war.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

A Telegraph despatch, dated at New Orleans on Thursday, the 22d instant, communicates the following intelligence, derived from Galveston papers of the 18th : The Legislature met on the 12th instant. The Governor's

message speaks of the unwarrantable assumption of power of the Federal Executive, by direct interference with the municipal affairs of this sovereign State, and pronounces discussion useless. No reliance must be placed on the delusive hope of justice to Texas; but we must assert and maintain our rights at all hazards and to the last extremity. The only course left is the immediate adoption of the necessary measures for the occupation of Santa Fe, with ample force to repel the arrogant and rebellious spirit existing. Should such measures produce a conflict with the present authorities, unlawfully established, and shake the Confederacy to its centre, Texas will stand exonerated before the world. Authority is asked to raise supplies for two mounted regiments for the occupancy of Santa Fe; also, for a military force sufficient to enable th civil authority to execute the laws.

The message also says, however willing Texas may be to dispose of a portion of her northwestern territory, no reable party could accept of the propositions embraced in the compromise bill, but if a proposition had been offered to purchase that part north of thirty-four degrees latitude, with a proper guaranty and observance of the rules of annexation, it

would have been satisfactory. The news of the engrossment of Mr. Pearce's Senate bill, with the President's message respecting Governor Bell's letter, was received at Galveston on the 17th, and produced great dissatisfaction. The papers say the measure will arouse feelings of indignation throughout the State not easily allayed.

THE ALLEGED SLAVE CASE AT HARRISBURG .-The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday gives the folowing version of a late altercation at Harrisburg, an imperfect account of which has been extensively circulated through the Telegraph:

The excitement at Harrisburg, caused by the arrest of three colored men, charged with being fugititive slaves, was still further increased on Saturday by the discharge of the negroes; who, instead of being claimed as slaves, were accused f horse stealing and claimed as fugitives from justice. The court, on hearing the case, dismissed the charge as untenable under the law for the recovery of fugitive slaves. The despatch which announces the difficulty is somewhat imperfect. but we presume the persons claiming as owners attempt re-arrest as slaves, which, under the decision of the United States Court, we believe, they can do without a warrant. A row ensued, the slaves were secured, and the owners were arrested for assault and battery. Both parties were in prison at the last accounts, and a military force called out to protect the peace. We presume that the upshot of the matter will be, that if the slaves are shown to be runaways that the court will order them back to their masters. The presence of an armed body of colored people can be no obstacle to the law, which should be enforced at all hazards. The new law, passed by the United States Senate, for the reclaiming of fugitive slaves, will doubtless do much toward preventing these kind

THE CONTOY AFFAIR.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 16th instant publishes a statement signed by sixteen of the Contoy prisoners, lately brought to Mobile from Havana in the United States sloop of war Albany, which exposes the shameful deception practised upon them by some of the leaders of the party. It seems that they were originally induced to join the expedition under the idea that their destination was California. The most extravagant promises were made them, which, even if the scheme had proved successful, could only have been realized by a general confiscation of public and private property in Cuba. After the vessel upon which they embarked had reached the Balize, their supicions were aroused at seeing the quantity of arms brought aboard, and the officers then informed them of the real nature of the service in which they had engaged. Upon this, many of them attempted to return, but were prevented from doing so by force. Their subsequent capture, imprisonment, and release are already well ki to the public.

It appears also that many who were cognizant of the true nature of the expedition were grossly deceived as to the strength of the force organized. It was represented that at least four thousand men would actively take part in it, while, if our recollection does not deceive us, not more than onefourth of the number sailed from our shores.

We trust that the exposure of this miserable fraud will exercise a salutary influence in restraining any similar attempt n future.- Hichmond Whig.

CURIOUS STATEMENT .- It is stated that the building for the Exhibition of 1851 will contain 500 miles of window sashes, 100 miles of putty, 24 miles of zinc guttering, 8 miles to drive under cover. The building will be wholly of miles to drive under cover. The building will be wholly or glass, wood frame, and iron pillars. In one position the spectator will be able to see 1,000 feet before him in one un-broken view. It is believed that the building will be so super that the public, on whose behalf the opposition has been made, will be the first to oppose its removal. A writer in the Builder states that 150 tons of putty will be required to make the building.—Liverpool Times.